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BISHOP H. M. TURNER, LL. D.
Rev. W. B. DERRICK, D. D.
Associate Editors:
BISHOP A. GRANT, D. D.
BISHOP J. A. HANDY, D. D.
Rev. JOHN C. BROCK
Rev. J. B. STANDBERRY, D. D.
Rev. R. M. CHERRY, D. D.
All Business Letters addressed to C. F. Young, or Voice of Missions, 30 Young Street, Atlanta, Ga.
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AFRICA.
Liberia, Africa, The Land of Promise.
Wealth Untold Awaits the Hand of Enterprise and Skilled Labor. Everything Heart can Wish for, is in Store.

BY GEORGE R. STETSON.

LIBERIAN PRODUCTS.
Liberia is in the tropics; her territory stretches along the western coast of Africa, in latitude 4 to 7 deg. north, from the river San Pedro to Cape Mont, a distance of about four hundred miles, its mountainous outline being occasionally broken by a projecting cape or river's mouth.
From the low-lying plain bordering the sea the land gradually rises toward the range of the Kong mountains, the source of the Liberian rivers, and to a boundary still undetermined in the hinterland. She can boast of a rail or public roads or telegraph lines. Her means of communication are her numerous rivers and numerous footpaths, and her beasts of burden are men and women. Her vast treasures of vegetable and mineral wealth still lie in a great measure undeveloped; her interior is still unknown and patiently waiting for the touch of the magician's wand; the commercial enterprise of the American or European, or of her own children, the educated American-Africans.
Liberia's exports, when compared with the abundance and variety and great value of her natural products, are insignificant. They are not only insignificant in number, but in value; and consist chiefly of palm oil, palm kernels, caoutchouc, coffee and coffee plants, redwood, ivory (small quantity), ginger, calabar beans, and groundnuts also in a small quantity, which is more remarkable as from Sierra Leone and Senegambia, close by, the export of groundnuts reaches 110,000 tons or more annually.
Liberia's imports very much exceed her exports and comprise food and other products to which her climate and soil are perfectly adapted. Among these articles rice, which is an indigenous native culture, takes the first rank, followed by tobacco, castor-oil, etc. Drinks play a remarkable large role in the inventory, as they do everywhere in Africa, and include beer, wine, and large quantities of gin. It is estimated that ten millions of gallons of spirits are annually imported into Africa, to which the native production of wine, beer, and spirits is to be added.
Tobacco leaves are used as currency in Liberia—one leaf being current for two cents, one "head" for ten cents. One "bar" represents six "heads," and one "head" six to twelve leaves.
LIBERIAN PRODUCTS SUITABLE FOR EXPORT, BUT NOT EXPORTED.
Tobacco.—Mr. Christy, of London, is confident that Turkish tobacco could be grown in Liberia.
Indigo.—
Caoutchouc in great quantity, but much neglected.
Vogel's African rubber tree is indigenous; it grows 20 to 30 feet in height, bearing leaves 6 to 8 inches in length and 3 to 5 in breadth; it can be tapped at five years of age. Messrs. Warner & Co., of London, report very highly on the quality of this rubber. The Landolphia florida, which is perhaps the best known rubber plant, is also indigenous and yields a quicker return than the Para and other rubber plants, as it can be tapped at three years of age, whereas the Para tree cannot be tapped under twenty-five years of age. Johnston reports having found this plant at the base of the Killisnoo-Nago, two hundred feet above the sea. The best kinds of rubber trees, remarks Mr. Christy, are now being destroyed in such numbers as will necessitate a reproduction by planting. In Liberia, however, at this moment rubber-producing trees and vines exist in great profusion, but the crop is much neglected.
Babool bark (Acacia arabica), whose habitat is India, Egypt, Arabia, and from the Senegal to the Cape (A. Herand).—The bark yields a large percentage of gummy resin, the best quality of which gives a good color and texture to leather. Not only the bark, but the fruit and twigs could be used for the manufacture of the extract.
Frickly confrey, a forage plant (Symphytum asperum) yielding from sixty to one hundred and fifty tons per acre, and well known in Ceylon, India, and South Africa, could be easily grown in Liberia.
Kola nuts (Sterculia acuminata).—The kola is considerably exported from other parts of Africa. It has some of the properties of cocoa, and surpasses all known fruits in alkaloids. It contains more than coffee or tea, quite an amount of theobromine, and three times as much strength as cocoa. It is an active stimulant, allays thirst, augments the appetite, promotes digestion, and is a general tonic.
The natives are extremely fond of the kola, and in the Wolof language it is called the Kola-Bab, or the "good doing" kola. It is preferred to coffee,

and among the Nagos of the Niger it is offered as a pledge of friendship, which is voiced in their proverb: "Anger makes the arrows to fly from the quiver, but good words draw the kola nut from the sack."
Its popular properties are tonic and stimulative. "A nut, or even half a nut, will enable one to go without food and support fatigue for twenty-four hours or more. It is an excellent nerve tonic, and is especially effective in keeping the brain clear and active at night," and is said to remove immediately and thoroughly the untidiness and stupidity due to drunkenness. The tree begins to bear in seven years, and a plantation in full bearing will yield according to Mr. Fawcett, \$4,000 per acre. The kola nut should be cultivated as coffee is in Liberia, as it is unquestionably a plant of great commercial importance. The West African variety is also indigenous with other varieties in East Africa.
Cassava is well known as a food product, tapioca being one of its forms. It is claimed that hydrocyanic acid can be procured from its roots, and that from them when boiled, a highly antiseptic liquor is obtained, useful in preserving meats and for other purposes. Experts assert that it will take the place of Indian corn as a source of starch for the manufacture of glucose. Arrowroot. The arrowroot culture is now extensively carried on in Australia, the variety used there being the Maranta arundinacea.
Castor-oil.—The plant (Ricinus communis) from which it is derived, is indigenous and abundant.
Sugar from the cane or from sorghum (Sorghum vulgare), which in different parts of Africa is called Kafir corn, Negro cane, bushel maize, Moorish millet, durra and esch.
The product of sugar is next in importance to coffee in Liberia, but the farmers lack the capital to work the cane or to distill rum.
Pawpaw (Carica papaya).—A melon tree, indigenous, and growing everywhere, and a most valuable plant for culinary purposes, medicine and food.
Mr. Hughes, in History of Barbados, says the juice is of no penetrative nature that if the unripe peeled fruit be boiled with the toughest old salted meat it becomes soft and tender.
Buttikofer (Reisbiller aus Liberia) concurs in this statement, and further remarks that the milk which produces this result could be conserved and exported for that purpose. The leaves are used as a substitute for soap.
Among the other products adapted for export are malabar pepper, cream tartar, alligator pepper, white oak bark, cherry bark, cocoa which grows well, but is rarely cultivated, ginger, tamarinds, bananas, oranges, mandarins, shaddocks, lemons, guavas, dyes of various colors, monkey and other skins, ebony, redwood and other native woods, very hard, of various colors, and taking a fine finish.
Fibrous Plants.—Among the numerous textiles are cotton (indigenous and of remarkable quality), rind of leaves of wild palm, leaves of Pandanus palm, suitable for hats, etc., bamboo, grasses, and rushes of various kinds; leaves of the Anana grass, suitable for sewing-threads and cords.
Minerals.—Iron, copper ore, silver, and quicksilver.
Herr Buttikofer reports having seen a bottle of native quicksilver at one of the factories or trading stations, and is of the opinion that the geological conditions are favorable for gold.
It is unfortunate that Herr Buttikofer had no time to explore the hinterland for the purpose of confirming the most remarkable report made by Mr. Anderson, a Liberian engineer, of that region, in his notes published some years since under the title of "A Journey to Musardu," a Mandega village in the interior of Liberia. The Mandegas, as before mentioned, are an extremely intelligent native Musulman race, reading and writing Arabic as well as their own language. The territory and people are claimed by Liberia; but with the Liberians, because of the absence of rail or other roads, and beasts of burden as well as commercial enterprise, they have little or no communication. Their crude products, including gold, go to Sierra Leone and the French traders of the Senegal.
Buttikofer asserts that France has recently made a commercial treaty directly with the Mandegas.
Mr. Anderson was the first Liberian who ever attempted a journey to the "hinterland" and possibly the last; no known attempt having been made to verify his remarkable statements of what he saw there. He places Musardu in latitude 8 degrees 27' 11" and in longitude 8 degrees 24' 30", and estimates its elevation at 2,000 feet above the sea, and its population at the time as seven or eight thousand. It is situated on the Mandega plain or plateau, which he describes as terraced, at the base of the Kong mountains. He found the land to be of the highest fertility, but lightly wooded, and utilized by numerous large plantations of rice, cotton and millet. The Mandegas, he says, made every attempt to trade; they took me to their houses and opened small leather bags, which each contained ten or fifteen large twisted gold rings.

Gold was worn extravagantly by the Mandega women; their earrings were so large and heavy as to require a narrow piece of leather to brace them up to their head-bands. Gold, he continues, is certainly abundant. "I gave twelve sheets of writing paper and four yards of calico for a large gold twisted ring of perfectly pure metal."
Iron also abounds. "At a distance of one hundred and forty miles, in a direct line north-easterly from Grand Bassa, our road led through a district which was a solid mass of iron ore. The iron was so pure that the road leading through it was a polished metal pathway, smoothed over by the constant tread of travelers, and in the dry and hot season it becomes so thoroughly heated by the sun as to be hardly treadable. We occupied three hours and a half in passing over these hills and plains of metal."
At Ballatah, one hundred and fifty miles from Grand Bassa, we were taken to some outlying villages northwest of Ballatah, at the foot of some high hills. Here the Mandegas were busy smelting iron. The furnaces were built of clay, of a conical form, and from five to six feet in height, having clay pipes in groups of two or three, close to the bottom, for the purpose of draught. Charcoal and iron were put in at the top, and at the bottom an opening was provided for the "slag and other impurities."
The chief articles of trade were gold, bullocks, hides, horses, ivory, tobacco, fine leather, and an infinite variety of domestic articles and country cloths of every variety of texture and color. In 1887 it was reported to Herr Buttikofer of this region that the elephants were plenty and large, and roaming in herds of ten or twelve, and that cows, horses, goats, and smooth-haired sheep were abundant.
As an evidence of the material progress of the Mandegas, Anderson speaks of their companies of organized cavalry, with a complete horse equipment.
The comfort of the climate and the altitude of the region may be inferred from the fact that horses and cattle exist, and that on the 16th of December, the tropical summer, Mr. Anderson's thermometer indicated but 52 deg. F. at 4 a.m. It is possible that these statements, so positively made, and in part confirmed by circumstantial evidence, are to be taken cum grano salis; but the probabilities of their truth are quite strong, as Mr. Anderson is a well-known resident of Monrovia, a civil engineer, of good reputation, and had no apparent motive for exaggeration. We have, beside, independent evidence that gold is to be found on the upper Sinoe.
The Mandegas are at the moment in possession of gold, as they take it to Sierra Leone for barter. The most extraordinary feature is that neither in Liberia, England, or America has any known effort been made to confirm these tales of a new El Dorado.
Liberian Medicinal Plants.—Among the many medicinal plants of Liberia and the tropics the pawpaw before spoken of has, in addition to its food and culinary, a medicinal value. Its active principle is papayotin (Pechholdt), which will dissolve an equal weight of flesh and albumen, and the false membranes of croup and diphtheria are claimed to be destroyed by it. It is also employed in pleurisy and hepatic enlargements.
The hemorrhagic plant (Aspidia latifolia) is effective in controlling pulmonary hemorrhage, and was successfully used by President Roberts, of Liberia. A decoction of its leaves is taken in doses of one and a half ounces three times daily.
Ternite earth is useful as an antiseptic in ulcers, boils and gangrene.
The kola nut has also a therapeutic value as a stimulant.
Liberia also furnishes the common products—alum bark, horseradish, calabar beans, and many other plants whose medicinal value is unknown to the residents.
Other indigenous fruits and vegetables are wild grapes, plantain or pisang, mangoes, alligator pear or Libera "butter pear" (Persea gratissima), the stone yielding a black indelible ink; sour sop (Annona muricata), "the gift of God," alligator apple, which is not to be confounded with the alligator pear; wild nutmeg, melons of all sorts; muskmelon (Ananassimata), a very common and very delicious fruit shrub; sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes (Colocasia esculenta); the tubers are eaten like potatoes, the leaves like spinach, and the corns are used in soap-making; cabbages, beans, portulak (Portulaca oleracea), most common; charlotten (Allium ascalonicum), native onions; tomato, egg-plant, gourds, maize, and millet.
LIBERIAN COPPER.
Of all the manifold products of Liberia and tropical Africa, the one to which the most care and attention has been given, and consequently the one which has been up to the present time most thoroughly developed, is the coffee plant.
In Mr. Christy's opinion, the Liberian coffee plant is likely to surpass and supplant that of Arabia, as it flourishes equally well on high or low lands, while the Arabian requires high land. It has a more vigorous growth than the Ceylon plant, bears exposure

better, has a larger yield (20 to 24 pounds, the full-grown tree), a larger berry, a greater freedom from disease. A Ceylon planter makes the statement that an estate of twenty or thirty acres of Arabian coffee will yield as much as one of two or three hundred acres of Arabica or Ceylon. Its quality is also said by experts to be greatly susceptible to improvement.
Buttikofer is of the opinion that if the Liberian farmers had more capital they could cure their product better and obtain a better price. Unquestionably, the prejudice against Liberian coffee because of its rank flavor, which is sometimes encountered, is almost entirely due to its being hurried to market, insufficiently cured, to meet the pressing necessities of the cultivator; but, in spite of these drawbacks, which is the favor with which the plant is regarded, that in answer to the daily increasing demands, it is not only sent to all parts of the African continent, but to India, Ceylon, and other foreign countries.
PRODUCTS OF INTERIOR TROPICAL AFRICA.
If we have exhausted the catalogue of Liberia's commonly known products, we have by no means completed the list of those valuable plants which are comparatively unknown, or of those non-indigenous plants to which her climate is adapted.
It is well understood by experts that both within the tropics and in the contiguous zones "there is a vast number of plants which would be of incalculable value to mankind if they were more generally known" and introduced, and that under the powerful rays of the equatorial sun are nourished many vegetable poisons of violent activity which, when better known, will become the most precious therapeutics. Speaking generally, the products of Liberia are the products of all other parts of Central Africa, varied only by the differences in climate, dependent on greater elevation, and every useful plant known to the civilized or semi-civilized world, if not indigenous, can be successfully cultivated in some portion of the continent. The missionaries of Cardinal Lavergne, of noble memory, report the inter-tropical region of Lake Tanganyika to be one of astonishing fertility and productive capacity. The natives, when not too indolent, obtain two harvests annually, ordinarily planting potatoes after corn. Among the principal cultivated plants are the sorgho (mountain), a species of millet, yielding from two to three hundred for one; the stalks are four or five metres high, and furnish two varieties of grain—one white, the other reddish in color. These grains are made into flour for food, or by fermentation into an intoxicating liquor called pombe. Beside the sorgho, the yam (Dioscorea esculenta), a small reddish grain, is used for distillation into "poube" millet, which is found most everywhere; maize, which occupies an important place as an alimentary plant; rice, which does extremely well in the lowlands, and of which there are several varieties, is used by the natives more as a luxury than as a substantial food.
Sugar-cane is also considered a "culture de luxe" and grows to a height of fifteen feet, while the cassava, sweet potato, and yam are found in all parts, the latter sometimes weighing fifty to sixty pounds.
The cardinal's missionaries are enthusiastic over the bananas, declaring that there is not a plant which, upon so small an area, produces such an abundance of nourishment—by their calculation, thirty-five times more than the same area of corn. It is eaten ripe or green, and the variety of the banana is much esteemed because of its value in distilling a very alcoholic liquor—sweet or dry—depending on the degree of fermentation. A very good vinegar can also be made from it.
Beside the usual great variety of vegetables, including asparagus and mushrooms, the missionaries found plenty, a variety of "mad apple," a sort of salady, and the matougon, the fruit of a creeper which has the taste of a potato.
Oil plants abound, and among them the groundnut, the sesame oil palms, castor beans, etc. Of the medicinal value of castor-oil the natives are almost ignorant, employing it solely as an emetic for the body. The fathers experimented successfully with the oil for lighting purposes. Palm oil was also used and found to burn with an agreeable odor.
The nutmeg tree grows in many places, as well as the myrtle, a beautiful tree whose fruit, the size of an almond, contains a perfumed oil. On the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, in the forest of the Ugoma, grows in abundance the nutmeg (Telfaria pedata), whose seeds contain ninety per cent. of an excellent edible oil. Besides the butter tree (Bassia parkii), before mentioned, there is to be found at the south of the lake a fine forest tree called the chili, the fruit containing six seeds, from which the natives obtain an oil of a reddish color. In short, throughout Central Africa there are oil seeds and plants in endless variety and exhaustless quantity.
In the forests of Marungu the missionaries found a species of usnea,

from which might be extracted a dye like that of the mace of Peru.
From the mkorongou (probably the Pteleo santaloide), and the mkona the natives obtain a very much esteemed red dye.
Tubacco is universally cultivated and rivals the best Cuban.
The wild hemp abounds; its properties, unfortunately, being well understood and utilized by the natives.
Indigo trees are abundant, and caoutchouc is furnished by the Landolphia, the Ficus elastica, and other creepers, trees, and shrubs everywhere.
Textiles.—Textile plants are also numerous: Cotton (everywhere indigenous), the outier (Aclepias syriaca), the bochemia nivea (a root), the ramie (which combines the qualities of cotton and silk), the pandanus, the boulong, the roseaux matetes, the boulong, and numerous varieties of creepers furnish other textiles. The bark of the mbouzon, when beaten makes a sort of vegetable cloth. The bark of the miombo is also used for clothing, baskets and canoes.
In the neighborhood of the lakes the elephant tree is conspicuous among the forest giants, having a trunk as straight as an arrow and measuring from root to branch at least ninety feet. Canoes made from these trees measure fifty feet in length.
Among the valuable woods are the mimba, which has the color and texture of boxwood; the teck, or sisam of India, a false ebony of a beautiful shade.
Fruits and vegetables of all descriptions are abundant, and when non-indigenous can generally be acclimated. The flora is varied and beautiful and delicious to the taste. To its beauty and fragrance the natives are indifferent; to them the flowers are as common herbs.
The marshes and river banks are garnished with the luxuriant papyrus (Schweinfurthia) asserts in papyrus where to be found either in Nubia or Egypt) and decorated with water lilies of enormous size and varied colors.
MEDICINAL PLANTS.
The flora of Africa abounds in plants possessing all the properties known to medical science or required in its pharmacology, beside many, which entirely unknown to our materia medica, not only possess well known virtues, frequently in enlarged measure, but many medicinal properties which plants have not hitherto been known to possess. The Cape Colony is especially rich in medicinal and economic plants, its flora being wonderfully rich and peculiar.
Fever and other specific ailments, and many new toxics, antitoxins, antiseptics, and narcotics have been discovered in use by the natives.
Leprosy is a common disease among the natives, and is said to be successfully treated by some entirely new native remedies.
Lord Churchhill mentions an antidote for strychnine poison found in Matobeleland, and an antidote for snake bites and Tsetse-fly poisoning in the Transvaal. The Tarchonanthus camphoratus is successfully used as an antidote for snake bites at the Cape.
Barth, the African traveller, used Siba butter (an oil expressed from the seeds of the Bassia parkii before mentioned) effectively in the swellings of the feet produced by scurvy.
AFRICA'S NEEDS.
Our wonder and admiration and love of the marvelous are continually excited and stimulated by the story of her astonishing agricultural and mineral wealth, her great fertility, and the prodigious variety of her natural products, but fortunately for us, and especially for our laboring classes, there is no sufficient social or politico-social or economic necessity of stimulating or encouraging emigration of our working class from this portion of the world toward Africa.
On the contrary, the tide of immigration is still rapidly flowing toward our own shores, where, taking into consideration the entire environment, the conditions of existence are better and the rewards of industry greater than at present are obtainable upon any other of the world's great continents.
Among the sons of Africa resident here there is still, and very naturally, a latent, slumbering love of their fatherland, giving birth to the hope and desire that they may some time see that land of which they have so often been told, and which has been the romantic subject of many childhood dreams; but however hard the social and economical condition of the Negro laborer may appear to be here, in the present stage of material and social development in Africa it is likely to be very much worse. It must be remembered and enforced that "Africa is literally a continent of the unemployed," and the migrant to that land, flowing, as it really is, "with milk and honey," if without capital or any means of support excepting the work of his hands, would find himself at once face to face and in open competition with the myriads of free and enslaved laborers, who are willing or made to work for the pittance of wages ranging from a yard or two of calico per week to the twenty-five cents per day or six dollars per month, with rations of rice and gin, obtained by

the acclimated and powerful "Kru," the sailors of the Western Coast.
M. de Brazza reports that he has utilized as laborers the ferocious Paghouts, a race of many thousands on the same coast, who are intelligent and good workers, and well satisfied with the value of twelve cents per day.
Dr. Hans Meyer is confident that the true wealth of Equatorial Africa is not so much in its mineral treasures and the wealth and variety of its animal and vegetable products as in the latent, undeveloped capacity of its people for labor.
Dr. Carl Peters declares that "the magic process which will open the dark continent to civilization is the organization of native labor." This capacity for work is being rapidly developed under European stimulus.
In 1883, two years before the creation of the Independent State of the Congo, the number of porters who would consent to serve the Europeans was but a few hundreds annually.
In 1893 the number to be found on the route in the region of the cataracts and below Leopoldville is raised to 100,000 annually, and is daily increasing. It is true that at the Kimberly diamond mines the native laborers obtain eighty cents per day, a rate of wages which is exceptional as the work is exceptional, and is only to be found in large mining centers or centers of population, where the expenses of maintenance would be equally unusual.
The emigrant who, without capital, would with his own hands make a home and a plantation for himself must contend against an unaccustomed climate, the absence (on the littoral plain) of draft animals, the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics, his ignorance of a new culture, and of strange insect and animal pests, and the many disadvantages and accidents peculiar to all new regions and countries.
Africa, at this important epoch in her material and industrial development, does not need common laborers, but money and brains—educated men, black or white, without distinction of race or color, with some capital behind them beside brawny arms and willing hands. The laborers are plentiful and the harvest is plentiful, but capital is needed to gather it.
Africa needs geologists and mineralogists and capitalists to locate, value, and exploit her vast accumulations of mineral wealth.
Botanists to discover and practical chemists to utilize the hundreds of new and useful medicinal plants with which her forests abound; to establish gardens of acclimatization for the plants of other lands and to develop those which are indigenous.
Agriculturists to point out to the vast capacity of her soils and to develop the many indigenous fruits, vegetables, and grains useful for food and the commerce of the world.
Merchants, not simple traders who are content to take the natural products as they find them, but broad-minded, far-seeing men, willing and anxious to develop its inexhaustible resources of every kind.
Capitalists to build railways and open waterways, which, upon Africa's littoral plain, are absolutely necessary to reach and develop the salubrious and fertile hinterlands and mining regions; (if the railway is a commercial, political, and social necessity in our own western territory, it is a hundred times more important upon the shores of Africa, where any considerable development is absolutely impossible without it).
Technical experts to examine and report upon the numerous textiles of unknown value with which Africa abounds.
Distillers and brewers to stimulate the cultivation of the cane, the sorgho, and numbers of other saccharine plants.
Railway engineers to mark out and locate the future paths of African commerce, which shall establish and bind together the continent in its struggle for a higher civilization.
As has already been shown, England, France, Belgium and Germany are intensely and practically alive to the importance and keenly appreciate the rising value and the immeasurable and limitless field of African commerce.
Expedition follows expedition—geographical, scientific, commercial, or humanitarian—into Africa, each returning laden with new, fresh, and frequently startling information of the varied mineral and agricultural treasures found in the heart of the dark, mysterious continent.
An American expedition to Africa should be at once organized, composed of geologists, mineralogists, botanists, zoologists, mining engineers, agriculturists, and commercial experts, in the interest of science and of American commerce.
Our mercantile organizations would do well to emulate the commercial enterprise of France, or at least lend their influence and financial aid to others.
Our geographical and scientific societies should not only be willing, but anxious and enthusiastic in an organization promising such important results in every department of the world's knowledge.
Of all the great commercial nations of the world, shall ours be the only one

to lag behind in the resurrection and christianization of the African continent?
God offers Africa to Christendom and Civilization. "Take it," said Victor Hugo, "not by cannon, but by the plow; not by the sabre, but by commerce! not by battle, but by industry! not by conquest, but by fraternity!"
Georgia Against Lynching.
The first Southern State to enact laws against mobs and lynchers, after the Cincinnati National Convention, was the State of Georgia. Every person hereafter, who participates in lynching a man to death, is to be tried for murder, and the sheriff or any other law officer can summon every man in his county to put down a mob, and if they refuse to obey, they are to be sent to the penitentiary, and any sheriff or law officer can shoot down mobs and lynchers as they would ravenous beasts, and the law protects them. Lynchings may occasionally occur in Georgia in the future, but the law makes the penalty death. Here it is, read it. Glory, hallelujah!
AN ACT, No. 347.
To prevent mob violence in this state; to prescribe a punishment for the same; to provide a means for carrying this Act into effect; to punish a failure to comply with its requirements, and for other purposes.
SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, That from and after the passage of this Act, whenever any officer of this state, charged with the duty of preserving the peace and executing the lawful warrants of the state, has knowledge of any violence attempted to be perpetrated upon any citizen of this state by mob violence and without due authority of law, it shall be the duty of every such officer to summon his assistance, either in writing or verbally, when necessary, any of the citizens of the neighborhood or county, whose duty it shall be to prevent such mob violence, if in their power to prevent it, and they shall use every means in their power to prevent such mob violence.
It shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer charged with this duty and of the posse summoned as aforesaid, to the end of suppressing a riot or preventing mob violence, to arrest the persons engaged in the same and place them in the common jail of the county or other place of safety, to be dealt with as the law directs; and any person so engaged in mobbing or lynching any citizen of this state, without due process of law, shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor longer than twenty years; and should death result from such mob violence, then the person or persons causing said death shall be subject to indictment and trial for the offense of murder under existing laws.
SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That any sheriff or other arresting officer having knowledge of a meeting or assembling together of any citizen or citizens of this state for the purpose set forth in section I of this act, and fails to attempt, in good faith, to suppress the same, either by himself or by summoning a posse, as prescribed in section I of this act, such sheriff or other arresting officer, so failing to perform his duty as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, be punished as prescribed in section 4310 of the Code of 1882.
SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That any person summoned, as aforesaid, to respond to the officer's summons and assist in suppressing any mob violence being committed, or about to be committed, as aforesaid, unless such person is physically unable to respond, such persons so refusing to respond and assist such officer in good faith, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, be punished as prescribed in Section 4310 of the Code.
SEC. IV. Be it further enacted, That whenever any citizen of this state shall be summoned, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the officer so summoning to notify such person, or persons, to bring with them such fire arms or other weapons as are necessary to be used in suppressing such mob violence. And it shall be the duty of such persons to respond promptly, with such arms or weapons as he or they may be able to procure; and the arresting officer or his posse may, if the exigency of the case requires, in order to prevent human life from being taken by mob violence, take the life of any person or persons attempting mob violence in order to prevent it, provided life shall not be taken unless it be necessary to save the life or lives of the person or persons being mobbed, or to protect the lives of such arresting officer or his posse.
SEC. V. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.
Approved December 20, 1893.
Rev. R. R. Downes, P. E., who is scholarly as well as polished, possesses more missionary spirit than forty of our ordinary ministers.
The first Southern State to enact laws against mobs and lynchers, after the Cincinnati National Convention, was the State of Georgia. Every person hereafter, who participates in lynching a man to death, is to be tried for murder, and the sheriff or any other law officer can summon every man in his county to put down a mob, and if they refuse to obey, they are to be sent to the penitentiary, and any sheriff or law officer can shoot down mobs and lynchers as they would ravenous beasts, and the law protects them. Lynchings may occasionally occur in Georgia in the future, but the law makes the penalty death. Here it is, read it. Glory, hallelujah!
AN ACT, No. 347.
To prevent mob violence in this state; to prescribe a punishment for the same; to provide a means for carrying this Act into effect; to punish a failure to comply with its requirements, and for other purposes.
SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, That from and after the passage of this Act, whenever any officer of this state, charged with the duty of preserving the peace and executing the lawful warrants of the state, has knowledge of any violence attempted to be perpetrated upon any citizen of this state by mob violence and without due authority of law, it shall be the duty of every such officer to summon his assistance, either in writing or verbally, when necessary, any of the citizens of the neighborhood or county, whose duty it shall be to prevent such mob violence, if in their power to prevent it, and they shall use every means in their power to prevent such mob violence.
It shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer charged with this duty and of the posse summoned as aforesaid, to the end of suppressing a riot or preventing mob violence, to arrest the persons engaged in the same and place them in the common jail of the county or other place of safety, to be dealt with as the law directs; and any person so engaged in mobbing or lynching any citizen of this state, without due process of law, shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor longer than twenty years; and should death result from such mob violence, then the person or persons causing said death shall be subject to indictment and trial for the offense of murder under existing laws.
SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That any sheriff or other arresting officer having knowledge of a meeting or assembling together of any citizen or citizens of this state for the purpose set forth in section I of this act, and fails to attempt, in good faith, to suppress the same, either by himself or by summoning a posse, as prescribed in section I of this act, such sheriff or other arresting officer, so failing to perform his duty as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, be punished as prescribed in section 4310 of the Code of 1882.
SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That any person summoned, as aforesaid, to respond to the officer's summons and assist in suppressing any mob violence being committed, or about to be committed, as aforesaid, unless such person is physically unable to respond, such persons so refusing to respond and assist such officer in good faith, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, be punished as prescribed in Section 4310 of the Code.
SEC. IV. Be it further enacted, That whenever any citizen of this state shall be summoned, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the officer so summoning to notify such person, or persons, to bring with them such fire arms or other weapons as are necessary to be used in suppressing such mob violence. And it shall be the duty of such persons to respond promptly, with such arms or weapons as he or they may be able to procure; and the arresting officer or his posse may, if the exigency of the case requires, in order to prevent human life from being taken by mob violence, take the life of any person or persons attempting mob violence in order to prevent it, provided life shall not be taken unless it be necessary to save the life or lives of the person or persons being mobbed, or to protect the lives of such arresting officer or his posse.
SEC. V. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.
Approved December 20, 1893.
Rev. R. R. Downes, P. E., who is scholarly as well as polished, possesses more missionary spirit than forty of our ordinary ministers.

of having to attend to so many duties outside, we have never any occasion to complain, every decided to withdraw from the river trade, offered the place to us rather than let any one else have it for
And though we denounce wrongs, we must be ever ready to forgive and help, for "we are wo-
out the world under the protection of your own cannon.
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